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And Victoria Chronicle.

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NO. 18.

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AGENTS.

S. D. Levi,, Nanaimo, V. I.
Clute & Clarke,, New Westminster
Barnard's Express,, Quesnel, B. C.
do,, Lytton
do,, Vancouver
do,, Richmond
do,, Barkerville
do,, Camerontown
do,, Chilton
L. P. Fisher,, San Francisco
Hudson & Menet,, New York
P. Algar,, 11 Clements Lane, London
G. Street,, 60 Cornhill, London

The New Map of France.

We (*N. Y. Tribune*) have received from Paris a copy of the new map of France, to which we alluded on Wednesday, and now give the following literal translation of the preface of the map:

These three maps will enable the public to understand the position of France relatively to Europe at three distinct epochs—under the Restoration, the Government of July, and the Second Empire. 1st: Under the Restoration, the treaties of 1815 had no other object than to surround France with Powers, which, by their fortresses and their strategic position, would make it impossible for her to move. To the north, Holland, mistress of Belgium, raised or held against France the fortresses Maestricht, Liege, Huy, Namen, Dinant, Marienburg, Philippeville, Bouillon, Charleroi, Mons, Ath, Menin, Ypres, Nieupoort, Ostend, Anvers, Tournay, Termonde, Audenard, and Ghent. From Liege to Trieste the Germanic Confederation stood always ready to act unitedly against any aggressive movement on the part of France. This Confederation rested for support upon the federal fortresses of Mayence, Landau, and Luxemburg. On the south-east the Alps gave no better protection to our frontiers. Piedmont was on that side the advanced guard of Austria, which reigned over the Italian Peninsula, and the forts of Lessillon closed to us the road by Mount Cenis.

Second: Under the Government of July the revolution in Belgium had improved our position. They fortified Mons, Philippeville, and Marienburg. (Treaty of 14th December, 1831.) The French Government fortified Paris and Lyons, formed the entrenched camps at Langres and at Befort, raised the stronghold of Rousses, and improved all the defenses of the fortresses of the East especially those of Soissons, Sedan, and Bitch. The union of the Holy Alliance was shaken; Piedmont separated itself from Austria; but the Germanic Confederation, supported by this latter power and by Prussia, numbered in 1847 an aggregate of 70,000,000 souls. The Federal fortresses, which had a mixed garrison of Austrians and Prussians, were increased by Radstadt, classed as such the 16th of March, 1842. During the same period Ulm was fortified and handed over to the keeper of Wurtemberg and Bavaria; and the works of Germesheim raised in 1836 were confided to Bavarian troops. The Germanic Confederation was divided into ten corps, with a division of reserve, which in time of war might number about 400,000 men. The Prussian and Austrian troops of countries which were not included in the Confederation could further increase the number, for we have seen in the Schleswig campaign battalions of Hungarians, Italians, and Croats fighting by the side of Prussians in the name of German nationality.

Third: Under the Second Empire, France has recovered on the side of the Alps its natural frontiers; the forts of Lessillon no longer bar the Mont Cenis route; and Italy has been freed from the yoke of Austria. To the north, Holland has broken the bonds which attached her to the Germanic Confederation, through Limburg and Luxemburg. The Germanic Confederation has been dissolved; the federal fortresses have ceased to exist. Mayence is occupied by Prussia alone. Landau and Germesheim belong to Bavaria, and are held by her. Radstadt is occupied by the troops at Baden, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wurtemberg together. Prussia has sensibly increased; but, upon the whole, the European equilibrium has not been destroyed to the injury of France. Before the late events, Prussia and Austria united, mistresses of Germany, could oppose us with a population of 80,000,000 men, bound together by treaties and a formidable military organization. To-day, the powers which surround France are independent. We have on our frontiers Belgium and Switzerland, who are neutral. Prussia, with the Confederation of the North, reckons 30,000,000 souls; the German States of the South, bound in a military way to Prussia 8,000,000, Austria 35,000,000, and Italy 22,000,000.

France, with her unity, and her 40,000,000 souls, including Algeria, has nothing to fear from any one.

England and America.

SPEECHES OF THE LATE PREMIER AT GUILDHALL.

On the evening of Nov 10 the usual inaugural banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London at Guildhall. After the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor gave 'The Health of their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers,' coupled with the name of Mr Johnson, the representative in this country of the United States of America. The toast was drunk with all the honors, and was responded to by Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

The next toast was 'The Health of her Majesty's Ministers.' Mr Disraeli responded to it, and in the course of his remarks said: 'Last year, indeed, there were in our affairs many subjects of anxiety and disquietude. Her Majesty's Ministers did not share them. For example, at that time, looking to our foreign affairs, our relations with the great Republic of America, the United States were supposed to be full, not only of anxiety, but even of peril. On the part of Her Majesty's Ministers I endeavored then to reassure you. I told you then that it was our belief that we had that confidence in the good sense and good humor of the people of the United States, that when they had examined, as they were examining, all the circumstances of controversy that existed between the two countries, they would arrive at conclusions very opposite to those adverse results which were then anticipated. Well, I need not assure you my Lord Mayor, on this occasion that those assurances on the part of the Government were correct, because you have just listened to the speech of his Excellency the Minister of the United States, which prevents the necessity of my imparting to you any Cabinet secrets, and may at least on my part, call on you to have full confidence that any cause of misunderstanding between our own Government and the United States are in prospect of very speedy solution, and not merely the settlement of questions which have arisen in the great struggle in which that country was involved, but questions of much more ancient date, and which, when removed, will leave as it were, a tabula rasa of misunderstanding between the two countries, and give us every hope that no future misconception may ever occur. Well, my Lord Mayor, if we look to the condition of Europe, I may remind you that twelve months ago when I had the honor of addressing you, Europe, then only recently closing a great war, was full of rumors of war, and great anxiety was felt on that head. But I had, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the duty to assure you that there was no fear in our opinion for that disquietude—that we did not believe that war would occur—that we had every reason, on the contrary, to believe that the tendency of all causes was leading to a permanent and enduring peace. Well then, again I say twelve months have elapsed, and the accuracy of that statement has not been impeached by anything that has occurred. I admit that at present in the State of Europe there is on the surface causes for disquietude and apprehension. I know very well that those who can throw their eye over all the possible causes of international misconception may give a very long catalogue of causes of immediate danger; but those apprehensions are not shared by Her Majesty's Government. They do not believe that there is any cause for war, or that there is any pretext for war. They believe on the contrary, that it is the conviction of all those Sovereigns and Ministers who influence the destiny of nations and the course of events, that it is for the advantage of their countries and subjects that peace should be maintained. I admit, because on occasions like the present it is unwise to conceal any cause of anxiety which we may feel—I admit that in the relative position of France and Prussia—two of the most eminent among the civilized and leading countries of Europe—there is apparently cause for anxiety in the great armaments which they now promote. But, as in private life, we sometimes find that between two high-spirited individuals without sufficient cause, there are yet some misconceptions which they themselves believe there is no sufficient foundation for—and under these circumstances what occurs but that those who are their equals in rank, their friends, whose motives cannot be misconceived, feel it their duty to interfere, and by promoting mutual explanations lead to a more satisfactory state of sentiment.—So I think that in the present state of the affairs of Europe, my noble friend who has so successfully according to the statement of the Minister of the United States, terminated those difficult, and, in some sense, long-enduring misunderstandings with that country, can do no better than confer with the other great Powers of Europe, and stepping between those two great countries, who are animated, as I believe, by no aggressive feeling, but occupy the position they do from peculiar causes that could not be anticipated, and which seldom have occurred before—by the wise generous mediation of the other equal Powers of Europe I have myself the conviction that as happy a termination will be brought to these misunderstandings as has been brought to the misconceptions between the United States and our own country.' [Cheers.]

A CANDIDATE'S OPINIONS.—In the Far West, as elsewhere, there are legislators who are not too much in earnest. I recommend to some of our present candidates for British suffrages the following noble close to a Far Western election address: "Gentlemen," said the candidate, after having given his sentiments on the "constitution," the "Monroe doctrine," and such like topics, "gentlemen," and he put his hand on the region of his heart, "these are my sentiments—the sentiments, gentlemen, of a honest man—ay, a honest politician, but, gentlemen and fellow citizens, if they don't suit you they *ken be altered!*"—All the Year Round.

THE daughter of Professor Francke, of Gottingen, committed suicide, recently, by leaping into the sea from a steamer, on the passage from London to Hamburg.

Don't Regret "The Good Old Times."

Mr Walter, M P, and proprietor of *The Times* newspaper, London, has just been talking in Berkshire of some things which used to happen under Lord Eldon and Lord Liverpool. A young mother, only nineteen, had her husband taken by a press-gang. She had two children, one at the breast. She was almost starving. Being in a draper's shop in Ludgate street, she took up a piece of calico. She was observed, and laid it down again. It was not certain that she meant to steal it, but judge and jury had no doubt of it, and she was hanged. They took her baby from her at the prison door, and she died at Tyburn.

Another execution in these good old days was that of a lad for cutting down a cherry tree. In this case the judge—a 'hanging judge,' beyond all question—observed that he who would cut down a cherry tree would kill a man. Now all parties in these days agree to condemn atrocities such as these, of which it may be said, they made Government infamous. And those we have quoted are by no means solitary examples. We are only a few decades off the time when criminals were constantly hanged in half-dozen. One day, for instance, twelve prisoners were sentenced to death for stealing, and of these one was a lad of only thirteen. On another day in a similar batch there were two boys of fourteen and fifteen hanged for stealing a few coppers. And what renders the retrospect still more horrible, a strange leniency, by comparison, was shown at this very time to men guilty of wife murder, eye gouging (which is not an American importation), and other brutal offenses. All parties can only vie with each other in expressing the utmost horror for deeds of this character.

*THE LULLABY OF A FEMALE CONVICT TO HER CHILD THE NIGHT PREVIOUS TO HER EXECUTION.

Sleep, baby mine, onkerchief on my bosom,
Thy cries they pierce against my bleeding breast;
Sleep, baby mine; not long thou'lt have a mother
To lull thee fondly in her arms to rest.
Why, why dost thou keep this night complaining?
Lies from mine eyes have kindled slumbers fled;
Hush! hush, my babe! the night is quickly waning,
And I will lay my arms around thee dead.
Poor wayward wretch! and we will heed thy weeping
When soon an outcry on the works thou'lt be!
Who then will soothe thee when thy mother's sleeping
In her low grave of shame and misery?
Sleep, baby mine, To-morrow I must leave thee,
And I would snatch an interval of rest;
Sleep these last moments, ere the laws bereave thee,
For nevermore thou'lt press a mother's breast.
Sir Philip Sydney has a poem beginning, "Sleep, baby mine."

New Advertisements.

Crushed Sugar

200 Half Barrels.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Candles

Taylor's and Price's Celebrated Candles, in 25 lb Boxes.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Soap

English Brown, of Extra Quality, in 50 lb Boxes.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Oatmeal

Finest Scotch, in Tins.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Colman's Mustard

J. & J. Colman's, Best Quality, in 1/4 lb and 1 lb Tins.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Colman's Starch

J. & J. Colman's English Starch.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Oilmen's Stores

Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Fancy Biscuits, Pick Fruits, Curries, Powders, Anchovies, Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Hemp Carpeting

A few Bales, just received, and]

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Grain and Coal Sacks

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Manilla Cordage

Assorted Sizes.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Glassware

Of Superior Quality; Decanters, Carafes, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Perfumery

A Large Assortment of John Gossnell & Co's Celebrated Perfumery—Consisting of Soaps, Essences, Lavender Water; also, Brushes and Combs, Cherry Tooth Paste, &c.

For Sale by
JANION, RHODES & CO.

Insurance.

Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHANCERY CROSS LONDON.

Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH the Company's claims are met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire. This security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An annual and short time insurance are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms. Prompt cash payment and full power to settle all losses and claims without referring to the Head Office in London. Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on application to

THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent, Government Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PRICYM. DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any Company in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the public for their patronage of the Royal Insurance Company, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for their valuable services.

The Fire Branch

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—two-thirds in V. I. terminals amounting to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

Life Branch.

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard.

SPROAT & CO. Store street.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia (all-1)

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000.

For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, &c. For information, rates of Premium, &c., Apply to

LOWE BROTHERS Agents, Wharf street

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent.

Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. ccl3 d&w 1y

Miscellaneous.

American Saw Company.

EMERSON'S PATENT PERFORATED CIRCULAR & LONGSAWS

REQUIRE NO CUTTING, OR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, ADDRESS

AMERICAN SAW COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERSON'S PATENT

Movable Tooth and Perforated Circular

SAWS.

Perforated Mulley, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, with Adjustable Rippers.

SAW-GUMMERS, SWAGES, CANT DOGS, &c., &c.

Have established an Office for the Sale of the above articles at

No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.]

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any giving us their address. del 3m 4p

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For Sale and To Let.

TO BE LET.

THE COMMODIOUS NINE-ROOMED

House, on James Bay, at present occupied by Rout

Harvey, Esq., together with large garden, well-stocked

with fruit trees. There is an abundant supply of hard

and soft water on the premises. The situation is one of

the healthiest and most pleasant in this city.

Apply to

G. Ement street, near Broughton, Victoria.

del 1m*

FOR SALE.

130 CASES OF THE CELEBRATED

McLellan's PALE ALE. Either in bond or duty

paid.

—ALSO—

A STORE, at the intersection of Wharf and Frit

streets.

Apply to

THOMAS GOLDEN, del

Nov. 30th, 1868.

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS

SECURITY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES

for Sale or to Let.

T. ALLISON, Agent.

Government street, near Broughton.

del 1m

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from

WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist

and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Mid-

dlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from

a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling

in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I re-

sorted to, could allay. My head was constantly

aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken.

Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of

Insane in several members of my family, I pur-

chased a small bottle, and, as was going to bed at

night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls

of water, just warm. The effect was immediate;

it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well,

and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with

the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by

incessant coughing for some days previous. My

cough entirely left me, and has not returned.

Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood

who for a long time had laboured under a most

distressing cough, and who had resorted to every

remedy within her knowledge, I sent the re-

mainder of the bottle to her; and that long-stan-

ding, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable

cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect

liberty to make what use you may please of this

communication, as the contents are strictly true.

I shall take every opportunity of recommending

your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully

assured of its efficacy.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"To Mr. Thos. Powell." "WM. BOARDS.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of

Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affec-

tions of the Lungs, this old established remedy

Friday Morning, Jan. 1, 1899.

For Interesting Reading Matter see 1st page

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Dec 30—Sch Sabina, Anderson, Port Townsend
Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Dec 31—Star Active, Scholte, Portland

CLEARED

Dec 30—Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Dec 31—Slip Active, Peterson, San Juan
Sch Sabina, Anderson, Port Townsend
Star G S Wright, London, Astoria
BK Prince Victor, Jones, Gallo

Municipal Council.

Council met on Tuesday, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

Present—Councillors Allatt, Gibbs, McKay, Russell, Allsop and Gerow.

After minutes of previous meeting had been read and adopted,

A communication was read from the Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department pointing out the necessity of having the fire-escapers cleaned out, the mud now occupying one-fourth of the space in each, which not only reduced the quantity of water available, but was highly detrimental to the working of the engines. A resolution was adopted by the Council expressive of the desire of the Council to have the necessary work done, and to memorialize His Excellency the Governor for permission to utilize the chain-gang for that purpose.

An account from Messrs Hibben & Co for \$39 42 for stationery, referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was read from E Malandaine notifying the Council on behalf of the Road Commissioners that a portion of statute labor, in conjunction with labor from Corporation and Lands and Works Department, would be applied to the improvement of Douglas street, from Johnson to the city limits. On motion, the consideration was deferred until the estimates for the current year shall have been passed.

The application of Edward Stamp, Esq. for a small piece of land contiguous to his premises whereon to build a stable, was referred to Street Committee for report.

The Council then went into committee of the whole, Councillor Allatt in the Chair, on the following by-laws, viz, No. 1, Foot-path; 2, Highways; 3, Highways (supplemental); 4, Defining duties of Fire Wardens; 5, Storage for Gunpowder; 6, Nuisances; 7, Sanitary.

On the Committee rising and reporting by-laws complete, they were read a first time and passed by the Council, as a whole.

The Council then adjourned, subject to the call of the Mayor.

We have been favored with a copy of the new Fence Ordinance, and conceiving the matter to be of public interest, we append a resume. The first clause provides for the erection of proper fences between adjoining tracts of lands. The second clause gives power to the Governor to divide the Colony into Districts, to be called Fence Districts, the Justice of the Peace in such district having power to appoint fence viewers. Fence viewers shall have power to decide what a lawful fence shall be, and to decide disputes between owners and occupiers of lands, in that respect. If any difficulty arises touching commencement or extent of fence, application to be made to Justice of Peace to appoint fence viewers. In case one of the parties is absent from the Colony, it shall be sufficient to put up a notice in a conspicuous place, within the land owned by the party notified. The fence viewers being satisfied that proper notice has been given, may proceed to decide all matters in dispute, in case future subdivision of land requires a new settlement of boundaries, another award may be obtained by proceeding as before. The party at whose instance the award is made, to pay expenses. If, after an award, either of the parties neglect to erect or repair the portion of fence belonging to him within thirty days, then the adjoining landowner or occupier may proceed on to the said land without being liable for trespass, and repair or erect the fence so required to be repaired or erected, and recover the amount from the party so neglecting to repair or erect the fence as required. But the party making such alterations shall not be allowed to cut the necessary timber on the land of the defaulting owner or occupier. In the event of cattle straying into lands within a Fence District, unprotected by a fence defined as lawful, no trespass shall be deemed to have been committed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. This Ordinance shall not be applicable to any district, unless application has been made to the Governor, signed by at least two-thirds of the residents, and the Governor's assent published in the Government Gazette. If any cattle break into ground enclosed by a proper fence, the owner of such animal to be liable for all damages; and if the trespass be repeated from neglect of owner of cattle, he shall pay double damage. If the animal be not claimed after seven days notice, the owner of the premises shall be at liberty to sell by auction, and repay himself all costs and damages. If any dispute as to amount of damage, to be settled by Fence Viewers, whose decision shall be final.

The Leviathan sailed from New Westminster yesterday morning at 10:30, with guests for the Ball at Government House, which came off last evening. We did not hear of her arrival.

In consequence of the serious illness of a relative of the American Consul at this port, we are requested to state that that gentleman's family will not receive calls to-day.

TERRIFIC GALE.—ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE
—SHIP ASHORE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific gale sprang up from the southeast and continued with almost unexampled violence until 8 o'clock, when the wind suddenly died away and a perfect calm ensued. The mail-steamer Active ran into Esquimalt during the gale, having found it impossible to enter this harbor. Among her passengers were the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary Mackin and wife, Capt Irving, and T Moody and wife. By a strange oversight we received no list of passengers and are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. for late papers. During the gale the American bark Delaware, from San Francisco in ballast, was driven ashore near Figard Light, while attempting to enter Esquimalt harbor.

Later.—The American bark Delaware, 250 tons burden, Capt J Robertson, from Sitka in ballast, bound for Port Townsend for a cargo of lumber, ran ashore at Figard Light where she lies on her beamends. It appears when approaching her destination a heavy gale sprang up from south-east, and for safety of the vessel and crew the Captain thought it prudent to make for Esquimalt harbor. A heavy squall struck the vessel when near the lighthouse and unfortunately the vessel did not answer her helm and went ashore as stated. It is not supposed likely that the bark is insured; she is about 20 years old.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.—This bill provides for the appointment of a Central Board of Health, composed of not more than five or less than three persons, who shall hold their sittings in Victoria and shall have charge of all matters and things relating to the sanitary condition of the Colony. Local Boards may be appointed by the Governor, and the Corporation of Victoria and New Westminster are constituted *ex officio* Local Boards of Health for the respective cities. Boards of Health are authorized to appoint salaried officers, and will have jurisdiction in all matters relating to drains, sewers, pigsties, slaughter-houses, unwholesome food, noxious or offensive trades, epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases or disorders, and all matters relating to Quarantine vessels and boats entering any port or river in the Colony; and any person interfering with the Board or its officers in any manner is made liable to a penalty not exceeding \$250 for the first, and \$500 for every succeeding offence.

With mingled regret and satisfaction we have to chronicle the early departure of Father Maloney, so long and so favorably known as connected with St Andrew's Cathedral, Humboldt Street. Regret that he is leaving our midst; satisfaction in knowing that he is appreciated by his fellow countrymen in San Francisco, where he has a unanimous call. The members of the congregation of St Andrew's have made up a purse containing a handsome sum, which was presented to him yesterday and appropriately acknowledged.

The race yesterday between Harris' horse 'Royal Bill,' and Smith's horse 'John,' was a very one sided affair as it turned out. The horses at starting were both in first rate order, and John took the lead, which he maintained during the first half of the run. Royal Bill, however, resumed his 'Royal' prerogative and shot ahead of John at such a rate as to reach the winning post nearly fifty yards in advance. The race was for half a mile only; and very little money changed hands on the event. The concourse was not large.

LOVERS of good wine have now the means at hand to gratify their tastes. Mr W S S Green has opened a store for the sale of genuine wines. Families may be supplied with wines and liquors of the choicest quality imported expressly for Mr Green. We may mention, by the way, that Mr Green has had considerable experience in the wine trade, and has rare facilities for obtaining a choice article in Europe. Although the prices are very moderate, as will be seen by the advertisement, the wines are guaranteed pure.

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.—Last evening Mr W Farron, of the Alhambra Sample Room, sent our staff a bottle of Landsberger's California Champagne with which to wish the donor and all the world a Happy New Year. The wine was so good that we don't know who to thank the most heartily—the man who made the wine or the man who sent it. We therefore thank both. California is treading closely upon the heels of France as a wine-producing country.

MR EMERY, the contractor, maintains a footbridge across the gap in James Bay bridge for the accommodation of pedestrians. The work of rebuilding is being carried on rapidly. The stringers and planking used are of the most substantial character, and the bridge, when completed, will be a model of strength if not of beauty.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE last night was a brilliant affair. The spacious rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and dancing was maintained till the small hours. Governor and Mrs Seymour were assiduous in their attentions to guests, and the enjoyment was unbounded.

THE GREAT PACIFIC, one of the largest vessels that has entered San Francisco harbor, sailed thence a month since for Utaiala, but had not arrived up to last evening. When leaving below she ran a narrow escape of going on the rocks near to where a brig was recently lost.

THE bark Prince Victor, Capt Jones, sailed yesterday evening from Royal Roads for Callao, with 223,000 feet of Burrard Inlet lumber on board.

LEACH RIVER.—Heavy rains have fallen at the diggings lately. A few miners remain at work and make about 'grub.' Two miners, with \$800 in gold apiece for their summer's work, returned to town a few days ago. Very little snow has fallen this season.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The line to San Francisco worked for a short time yesterday, and a few private messages were received. In the evening, while we were expecting news despatches, it got out of order south of Olympia.

No PAPER will be issued to-morrow.

The "Live-Forever" Controversy Again.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your correspondent J H L is evidently a great botanist, and judging by the pyrotechnic display in his letter, in yesterday's issue, has lived much among Lycopodes, until he has imbibed a considerable amount of the spores of *Lycopodium Clavatum* and *Selago* or vegetable brimstone. I am sorry to have aroused his scientific wrath by my remarks on the *Semper viva* plant, and beg to assure him, had he put on a pair of spectacles and read accurately the first portion of my letter, he would have seen that my remarks in reference to this vegetable production were called forth by a paragraph in your Tuesday's issue, and not having seen the plant, were intended more in the nature of a question as to its name than as a decision on that point. Well, your correspondent comes forward boldly and courteously to set me right, and setting the rather difficult science of Cryptogamic Botany at naught, he at once decides the true name of plant in question to be *Lycopodium Squamatum*! Is he quite sure? I am a -are in 'Lycopodiaceae' that a plant called *Selaginella Convolvuta* or 'Rock Lily' is remarkable for its hydrometrical and medicinal properties, but I fail to recognize any Lycopod by the scientific name of *Squamatum*.

Having been so closely engaged in the study of *Lycopodes*, he evidently has overlooked the plain every-day *Crucifers*, more especially *Brassicaceae* or he would not have so egregiously committed himself respecting my curious little *Annual, Anastatica hieracuntina*. In addition to what I have before stated, after flowering, this singular little plant dropping its leaves and its branches and branches, becoming dry, hard and ligneous; rolls itself up into a ball and in this state is much like the so called *Lycopod* without flowers, and cannot be made to bloom by placing in water or by any other means. If J H L wishes for any further information respecting my little *Annual*, I shall be happy to give it him, together with a few first principles on vegetable Physiology, and as his ideas with respect to *Lycopodes* appear rather fossilized, he had better consult some modern authorities on those plants before rushing again into print.

H. M.

The Settlement of British and American Claims.

(From the London Times, Nov. 10.)

The public will learn with much satisfaction from the speech of Mr Reverdy Johnson at the Guildhall that the questions in dispute between England and the United States of America have been so far settled that they can no longer disturb the relations of the two countries. After long and earnest negotiation, though carried on in a very friendly spirit, certain principles have been agreed upon and a machinery has been provided by which the questions at issue may be fairly decided, each party stipulating to submit to the award. It has been before stated that three separate matters form the subject of discussion between the two Governments, the most important being the liability of Great Britain to make good the damage inflicted on American commerce by the Alabama; and the other two being the question of Naturalization and the old San Juan difficulty, which, though looked upon as serious enough before the war, has of late years been almost forgotten. It has now been determined to remove at once all cause of dissension by a general examination and settlement of the claims on either side. For this purpose it has been agreed between the two Governments that a Commission shall be appointed, consisting of four members, two to be named by each Government, with the power to choose a fifth person as a President or Umpire. To this Commission will be referred whatever questions have arisen since the year 1853. This date has not been arbitrarily selected, since up to the year mentioned the questions in dispute between the two countries have been disposed of by a similar machinery. The Commission will not have any luck or work, since there are not only claims against us on the part of Americans, but claims against the United States on the part of British subjects, on matters arising out of alleged invasions of the rights of neutrals and damage done to neutral property during the war. But with respect to the Alabama there is an important political question on which it is desirable to have the decision of an authority higher even than that of such a Commission. The liability of the British Government for the losses inflicted by this vessel and her consorts is a matter to be judged by the principles of international law, and it has been thought that the decision of an independent arbitrator will be more satisfactory than that of a Commission, which would probably decide only by a casting vote. It has, therefore, been agreed that this primary question of the liability of Great Britain shall be referred to a European sovereign of the first class. The Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia were both inadmissible, inasmuch as each might be represented as having acted somewhat as a partisan during the war. But there is another sovereign of the highest rank to whom no such objection applies—one whose character inspires the highest respect on both sides of the ocean. To this monarch, and to the able lawyers whose advice he will command, will be submitted the question whether Great Britain, under the circumstances of the escape of the Alabama, is liable for the depredations which she committed. Should the decision be in our favor, the claims drop to the ground; should it be against us, the Commission we have mentioned will receive the statements of the parties aggrieved, and proceed to examine each case in detail. It will thus be seen that the claims arising out of the late war are now taken out of the sphere of political controversy, and placed in the way of a definite legal decision.

Subsidiary to the Alabama claims was the grievance of the American Government arising out of the recognition by England of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. Our Government has throughout denied that any injury was inflicted on the United States by this act, which was not only within the sovereign power of the British Crown, but was, it is contended on our side, resolutely necessary for the defence of our interests at sea. Our readers have read enough of this interminable subject, and will probably be of opinion that, though interesting as an abstract question, it has little relevance to any matter which is now practically in dispute. Such has been the view of the British Government and we are glad to learn that the United States so far acquiesce in this opinion that it has been agreed not to press the question of the recognition of the Confederacy. The Government of the United States maintains its opinion that it was treated with discourtesy and injustice, and we maintain the contrary. There the matter rests, the correspondence is not withdrawn, but nothing more will be urged on either side. Thus ends the controversies which grew out of the war, and we sincerely congratulate Lord Stanley on the success with which he has dealt with them. Although they might not have led to war, although Great Britain is strong enough to maintain her own construction of facts and law, yet it cannot be doubted that the injuries inflicted through the alleged negligence of the British Government had created a very bitter feeling in America which it would have been injudicious, as well as unfriendly, to ignore.

The second matter in dispute between the two Governments related to the denationalization of British emigrants who might become citizens of the United States. In one or two cases among the Irish trials there was just the shadow of a ground for alleging that England tried and punished men who had become American citizens for acts done in America. The outcry on the subject has, however, died away since the real nature of the convictions is understood. Yet the incidents have called attention to the fact that the law of naturalization and allegiance, as it prevails in this country, is antiquated, and not in accordance with the requirements of a time when great masses of people are transferring themselves from one part of the globe and one political community to another. We believe that a protocol has been signed which will form the basis of more reasonable legislation.

There remains the San Juan dispute which nine years ago almost brought the distant forces of the two countries into armed conflict. Our interest in so remote a part of the world has much less since then, and we are conscious that a time is approaching when all the rights and duties connected with it will be transferred to the Confederation which has been established under the supremacy of the Crown, but with all except nominal independence. Yet it was desirable to bring the dispute to a close, and the means suggested seem fitting enough. It is, we believe, the suggestion of the United States Government that the subject should be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Confederation. As the arbitrator on the larger question is to be a King, we see no objection to accepting for the smaller a respectable Republican magistrate, and shall be quite prepared to accept his decision.

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